SENATE, No. 359

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

212th LEGISLATURE

PRE-FILED FOR INTRODUCTION IN THE 2006 SESSION

Sponsored by:
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District 6 (Camden)
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SYNOPSIS

"New Jersey Smoke-Free Air Act"; prohibits smoking in indoor public places and workplaces, except casino floor and simulcasting facilities.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

Introduced Pending Technical Review by Legislative Counsel



AN ACT concerning smoking in indoor public places and workplaces and revising parts of statutory law.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "New Jersey Smoke-Free Air Act."

2. The Legislature finds and declares that: tobacco is the leading cause of preventable disease and death in the State and the nation, and tobacco smoke constitutes a substantial health hazard to the nonsmoking majority of the public; the separation of smoking and nonsmoking areas in indoor public places and workplaces does not eliminate the hazard to nonsmokers if these areas share a common ventilation system; and, therefore, subject to certain specified exceptions, it is clearly in the public interest to prohibit smoking in all enclosed indoor places of public access and workplaces.

3. As used in this act:

"Bar" means a business establishment or any portion of a nonprofit entity, which is devoted to the selling and serving of alcoholic beverages for consumption by the public, guests, patrons or members on the premises and in which the serving of food, if served at all, is only incidental to the sale or consumption of such beverages.

"Cigar bar" means any bar, or area within a bar, designated specifically for the smoking of tobacco products, purchased on the premises or elsewhere; except that a cigar bar that is in an area within a bar shall be an area enclosed by solid walls or windows, a ceiling and a solid door and equipped with a ventilation system which is separately exhausted from the nonsmoking areas of the bar so that air from the smoking area is not recirculated to the nonsmoking areas and smoke is not backstreamed into the nonsmoking areas.

"Cigar lounge" means any establishment, or area within an establishment, designated specifically for the smoking of tobacco products, purchased on the premises or elsewhere; except that a cigar lounge that is in an area within an establishment shall be an area enclosed by solid walls or windows, a ceiling and a solid door and equipped with a ventilation system which is separately exhausted from the nonsmoking areas of the establishment so that air from the smoking area is not recirculated to the nonsmoking areas and smoke is not backstreamed into the nonsmoking areas.

"Indoor public place" means a structurally enclosed place of business, commerce or other service-related activity, whether publicly or privately owned or operated on a for-profit or nonprofit basis, which is generally accessible to the public, including, but not

limited to: a commercial or other office building; office or building 1 2 owned, leased or rented by the State or by a county or municipal 3 government; public and nonpublic elementary or secondary school 4 building; board of education building; theater or concert hall; public 5 library; museum or art gallery; bar; restaurant or other 6 establishment where the principal business is the sale of food for 7 consumption on the premises, including the bar area of the 8 establishment; garage or parking facility; any public conveyance 9 operated on land or water, or in the air, and passenger waiting 10 rooms and platform areas in any stations or terminals thereof; health 11 care facility licensed pursuant to P.L.1971, c.136 (C.26:2H-1 et 12 seq.); patient waiting room of the office of a health care provider 13 licensed pursuant to Title 45 of the Revised Statutes; child care 14 center licensed pursuant to P.L.1983, c.492 (C.30:5B-1 et seq.); 15 race track facility; facility used for the holding of sporting events; 16 ambulatory recreational facility; shopping mall or retail store; hotel, motel or other lodging establishment; apartment building lobby or 17 18 other public area in an otherwise private building; or a passenger 19 elevator in a building other than a single-family dwelling.

"Person having control of an indoor public place or workplace" means the owner or operator of a commercial or other office building or other indoor public place from whom a workplace or space within the building or indoor public place is leased.

"Smoking" means the burning of, inhaling from, exhaling the smoke from, or the possession of a lighted cigar, cigarette, pipe or any other matter or substance which contains tobacco or any other matter that can be smoked.

"Tobacco retail establishment" means an establishment in which at least 51% of retail business is the sale of tobacco products and accessories, and in which the sale of other products is merely incidental.

"Workplace" means a structurally enclosed location or portion thereof at which a person performs any type of service or labor.

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- 4. a. Smoking is prohibited in an indoor public place or workplace, except as otherwise provided in this act.
- b. Smoking is prohibited in any area of any building of, or on the grounds of, any public or nonpublic elementary or secondary school, regardless of whether the area is an indoor public place or is outdoors.

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- 5. The provisions of this act shall not apply to:
- a. any cigar bar or cigar lounge that, in the calendar year ending December 31, 2004, generated 15% or more of its total annual gross income from the on-site sale of tobacco products and the rental of on-site humidors, not including any sales from vending machines, and is registered with the local board of health in the municipality in which the bar or lounge is located. The registration shall remain

- in effect for one year and shall be renewable only if: (1) in the preceding calendar year, the cigar bar or lounge generated 15% or more if its total annual gross income from the on-site sale of tobacco products and the rental of on-site humidors, and (2) the cigar bar or cigar lounge has not expanded its size or changed its location since December 31, 2004;
 - b. any tobacco retail establishment, or any area the tobacco retail establishment provides for the purposes of smoking;
 - c. any tobacco business when the testing of a cigar or pipe tobacco by heating, burning or smoking is a necessary and integral part of the process of making, manufacturing, importing or distributing cigars or pipe tobacco;
 - d. private homes, private residences and private automobiles; and
 - e. the area within the perimeter of:
 - (1) any casino as defined in section 6 of P.L.1977, c.110 (C.5:12-6) approved by the Casino Control Commission that contains at least 150 stand-alone slot machines, 10 table games, or some combination thereof approved by the commission, which machines and games are available to the public for wagering; and
 - (2) any casino simulcasting facility approved by the Casino Control Commission pursuant to section 4 of P.L.1992, c.19 (C.5:12-194) that contains a simulcast counter and dedicated seating for at least 50 simulcast patrons or a simulcast operation and at least 10 table games, which simulcast facilities and games are available to the public for wagering.

- 6. a. The person having control of a hotel, motel or other lodging establishment may permit smoking in up to 20% of its guest rooms.
- b. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require a hotel, motel or other lodging establishment to provide a nonsmoking room to a guest if all the designated nonsmoking rooms are occupied.

- 7. a. The person having control of an indoor public place or workplace shall place in every public entrance to the indoor public place or workplace a sign, which shall be located so as to be clearly visible to the public and shall contain letters or a symbol which contrast in color with the sign, indicating that smoking is prohibited therein, except in such designated areas as provided pursuant to this act. The sign shall also indicate that violators are subject to a fine. The person having control of the indoor public place or workplace shall post a sign stating "Smoking Permitted" in letters at least one inch in height or marked by the international symbol for "Smoking Permitted" in those areas where smoking is permitted.
- b. The provisions of this section shall not be construed to prevent a lessee of the workplace, or space within the building or indoor public place, from enforcing the smoking restrictions imposed by the owner or operator of a commercial or other office

building or other indoor public place.

- 8. a. The person having control of an indoor public place or workplace shall order any person smoking in violation of this act to comply with the provisions of this act. A person, after being so ordered, who smokes in violation of this act is subject to a fine of not less than \$250 for the first offense, \$500 for the second offense and \$1,000 for each subsequent offense. A penalty shall be recovered in accordance with the provisions of subsections c. and d. of this section.
- b. The Department of Health and Senior Services or the local board of health or the board, body or officers exercising the functions of the local board of health according to law, upon written complaint or having reason to suspect that an indoor public place or workplace covered by the provisions of this act is or may be in violation of the provisions of this act, shall, by written notification, advise the person having control of the place accordingly and order appropriate action to be taken. A person receiving that notice who fails or refuses to comply with the order is subject to a fine of not less than \$250 for the first offense, \$500 for the second offense and \$1,000 for each subsequent offense. In addition to the penalty provided herein, the court may order immediate compliance with the provisions of this act.
- c. A penalty recovered under the provisions of this act shall be recovered by and in the name of the Commissioner of Health and Senior Services or by and in the name of the local board of health. When the plaintiff is the Commissioner of Health and Senior Services, the penalty recovered shall be paid by the commissioner into the treasury of the State. When the plaintiff is a local board of health, the penalty recovered shall be paid by the local board into the treasury of the municipality where the violation occurred.
- d. A municipal court shall have jurisdiction over proceedings to enforce and collect any penalty imposed because of a violation of this act if the violation has occurred within the territorial jurisdiction of the court. The proceedings shall be summary and in accordance with the "Penalty Enforcement Law of 1999," P.L.1999, c.274 (C.2A:58-10 et seq.). Process shall be in the nature of a summons or warrant and shall issue only at the suit of the Commissioner of Health and Senior Services, or the local board of health, as the case may be, as plaintiff.
- e. The penalties provided in subsections a. and b. of this section shall be the only civil remedy for a violation of this act, and there shall be no private right of action against a party for failure to comply with the provisions of this act.

9. The provisions of this act shall supersede any other statute, municipal ordinance and rule or regulation adopted pursuant to law concerning smoking in an indoor public place or workplace, except

where smoking is prohibited by municipal ordinance under authority of R.S.40:48-1 or 40:48-2, or by any other statute or regulation adopted pursuant to law for purposes of protecting life and property from fire or protecting public health, and except for those provisions of a municipal ordinance which provide restrictions on or prohibitions against smoking equivalent to, or greater than, those provided under this act.

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10. The Commissioner of Health and Senior Services, pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.), shall adopt rules and regulations to effectuate the purposes of this act.

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- 11. The following are repealed:
- 15 P.L.1981, c.318 (C.26:3D-1 et seq.);
- 16 P.L.1981, c.319 (C.26:3D-7 et seq.);
- 17 P.L.1981, c.320 (C.26:3D-15 et seq.);
- 18 P.L.1985, c.184 (C.26:3D-23 et seq.);
- 19 P.L.1985, c.186 (C.26:3D-32 et seq.);
- 20 P.L.1985, c.318 (C.26:3D-38 et seq.);
- 21 P.L.1985, c.381 (C.26:3D-46 et seq.);
- 22 P.L.1985, c.185 (C.26:3E-7 et seq.); and
- 23 P.L.1998, c.35 (C. 30:5B-5.3).

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12. This act shall take effect on the 90th day after enactment.

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STATEMENT

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This bill, the "New Jersey Smoke-Free Air Act," prohibits smoking in workplaces and indoor public places throughout the State, except for certain specifically exempted establishments, and it would prohibit smoking in any area of any public or nonpublic elementary or secondary school, whether in the buildings or on the grounds of the school.

Under the bill, "workplace" is defined as a structurally enclosed location or portion thereof at which one or more persons perform any type of service or labor. The bill defines "indoor public place" as a structurally enclosed place of business, commerce or other service-related activity, whether publicly or privately owned or operated on a for-profit or nonprofit basis, which is generally accessible to the public. The definition also provides as examples of indoor public places the following: commercial office buildings, retail establishments, government offices, schools, sporting arenas, bars, restaurants, public libraries, museums, public conveyances, hotels and motels, child care centers, health care facilities, waiting rooms in physicians' and other health care providers' offices, recreational facilities and passenger elevators.

1 The bill would exempt from the restrictions on smoking:

- (1) any cigar bar or cigar lounge that, in the calendar year ending December 31, 2004, generated 15% or more of its total annual gross income from the on-site sale of tobacco products and the rental of on-site humidors, not including any sales from vending machines, and is registered with the local board of health in the municipality in which the bar or lounge is located. If a cigar bar or lounge is located in an area within a bar or other establishment (where smoking is prohibited), the cigar bar or lounge must be an area that is enclosed by solid walls or windows, a ceiling and a solid door and equipped with a ventilation system which is separately exhausted from the nonsmoking areas of the bar or other establishment so that air from the smoking area is not recirculated to the nonsmoking areas and smoke is not backstreamed into the nonsmoking areas;
- (2) any tobacco retail establishment, or any area the tobacco retail establishment provides for the purposes of smoking;
- (3) any tobacco business when the testing of a cigar or pipe tobacco by heating, burning or smoking is a necessary and integral part of the process of making, manufacturing, importing or distributing cigars or pipe tobacco;
- (4) private homes, private residences and private automobiles. This provision concerning private homes and residences is intended to include residences such as a rectory or convent which is located on the grounds of a private school;
- (5) (a) the area within the perimeter of any casino as defined in N.J.S.A.5:12-6 approved by the Casino Control Commission that contains at least 150 stand-alone slot machines, 10 table games, or some combination thereof approved by the commission, which machines and games are available to the public for wagering; and
- (b) the area within the perimeter of any casino simulcasting facility approved by the Casino Control Commission pursuant to N.J.S.A.5:12-194 that contains a simulcast counter and dedicated seating for at least 50 simulcast patrons or a simulcast operation and at least 10 table games, which simulcast facilities and games and games are available to the public for wagering.

The purpose of the language "the area within the perimeter of a casino and simulcasting facility" is to exempt only those areas in a casino and simulcasting facility that are completely surrounded by the applicable wagering area.

In addition, the bill provides that a hotel, motel or other lodging establishment may permit smoking in up to 20% of its guest rooms. The bill specifies, however, that its provisions shall not be construed to require a hotel, motel or other lodging establishment to provide a nonsmoking room to a guest if all the designated nonsmoking rooms are occupied.

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The bill provides that its provisions shall supersede any other statute, municipal ordinance and rule or regulation adopted pursuant to law concerning smoking in an indoor public place or workplace, except where smoking is prohibited by municipal ordinance or by any other statute or regulation adopted pursuant to law for purposes of protecting life and property from fire or protecting public health, and except for those provisions of a municipal ordinance which provide restrictions on or prohibitions against smoking equivalent to, or greater than, those provided under the bill.

The bill provides that the person in control of the indoor public place or workplace has the authority to enforce the bill and that a lessee of the workplace or space within the building or indoor public place may also enforce the smoking restrictions. The owner or operator of a commercial or other office building or other indoor public place, from whom a workplace or space within the building or indoor public place is leased, is the person in control of the building for the purposes of complying with and enforcing the provisions of the bill.

The bill provides penalties for violations as follows:

- -- a person who smokes in violation of the bill would be subject to a fine of not less than \$250 for the first offense, \$500 for the second offense and \$1,000 for each subsequent offense; and
- -- a person in control of the indoor public place or workplace who fails or refuses to comply with an order from the Department of Health and Senior Services or the local board of health concerning a violation would be subject to a fine of not less than \$250 for the first offense, \$500 for the second offense and \$1,000 for each subsequent offense. The penalties provided above shall be the only civil remedy for a violation of the bill, and there shall be no private right of action against a party for failure to comply with the provisions of the bill.

It is noted that the enforcement of the provisions of this bill should not result in any expenditures by the State in excess of \$90,000 a year, since much of the enforcement will be carried out at the local level. Further, any penalties recovered through enforcement will be paid to the State treasury, if the plaintiff is the Commissioner of Health and Senior Services, or the treasury of the municipality where the violation occurred, if the plaintiff is the local board of health.

The bill repeals certain statutes, which would be obviated by the bill, governing smoking in the following settings:

- -- passenger elevators (N.J.S.A.26:3D-1 et seq.);
- -- health care facilities and physicians' offices (N.J.S.A.26:3D-7 et seq.);
- -- educational institutions (N.J.S.A.26:3D-15 et seq.);
- -- places of employment (N.J.S.A.26:3D-23 et seq.);
- 47 -- food and marketing stores (N.J.S.A.26:3D-32 et seq.);

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- 1 -- indoor public places (N.J.S.A.26:3D-38 et seq.);
- 2 -- government buildings (N.J.S.A.26:3D-46 et seq.);
- 3 -- restaurants (N.J.S.A.26:3E-7 et seq.); and
- 4 -- child care centers (N.J.S.A.30:5B-5.3).
- 5 Finally, the bill would take effect 90 days after its enactment.

